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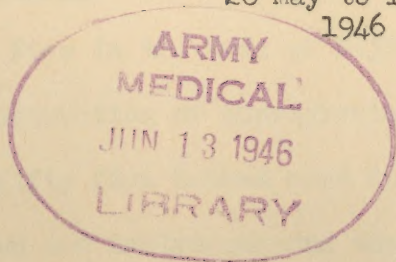
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period
26 May to 1 June
1946



R E S T R I C T E D

R E S T R I C T E D
W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N
SECTION I
WELFARE

Public Assistance

The monthly report from the Japanese Government for April on public assistance covered 30 prefectures. Those failing to submit completed returns by 25 May 1946 were: Hokkaido, Iwate, Akita, Saitama, Chiba, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Nagano, Kyoto, Hyogo, Wakayama, Hiroshima, Kochi, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, and Kagoshima. For the 30 prefectures approximately 1.5 million different persons received public assistance under the various laws. Amount of assistance granted was approximated by 34.4 million yen. In Tokyo alone, the relief load dropped from approximately 279,000 persons in March to 80,000 in April; whereas in Osaka, it rose from 51,000 in March to 140,000 in April. An examination of such radical fluctuations is being made to determine if they are due to carelessness in compiling statistics or due to actual changes in the overall public assistance picture.

Reserve Relief Supplies

An extensive fire in the Mura of Tajima, Fukushima Prefecture on 20 May 1946 resulted in the destruction of approximately half of the city's dwelling houses. Four hundred and fifty five houses were destroyed and three hundred others damaged. Twenty four hundred and twelve persons were made homeless.

To meet this emergency situation, SCAP authorized the release of 3000 rations for a four day period. The supplies were taken from those held in reserve by the Japanese Government which formerly were Japanese Army and Navy stocks. The Japanese Red Cross supplied emergency first aid, medical and hospital care.

On 27 May 1946, Lt. Col. Neff accompanied by Capt. Blackburn, Eighth Army Welfare officer and a representative from both the Home, and Health and Welfare Ministries inspected the storage of former Japanese Army and Navy stores in open

R E S T R I C T E D

fields near Urawa, Saitama Prefecture.

It was found that under the supervision of the 79th Military Government Company, these stores were now being moved to warehouses in Urawa, Omiya and neighboring villages.

Items of particular interest were 345,000 cow hides in good condition, now available for manufacturing into footwear. Another item of interest was 4000 tons of soy beans. The aforementioned supplies are to be utilized in relieving the shortages now existing in the large urban areas.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Conferences were held with Group Captain Corbett and Wing Commander Stuart, medical officers representing BCAIR and ECOF respectively on various aspects of civil public health problems. Japanese B encephalitis, schistosomiasis, cholera and venereal diseases were discussed, together with their possible relation to and effect upon the British Commonwealth Occupation Forces.

A meeting was arranged between these officers and the Surgeon, Eighth Army, to discuss problems of an operational nature.

Conferences were held with a representative of the Civil Intelligence Division G-2, concerning investigation of a Kyodo (Japanese) press release to the effect that the majority of 267 vagrant and "wayside" deaths in Tokyo during April were due to starvation. This was not borne out by the Medical Examiner's reports, on the basis of which a maximum of approximately 20 percent can be attributed to malnutrition and/or starvation. Investigation is being continued.

Lt. Col. Hargett, USPHS arrived on 27 May for duty as Port Quarantine Officer. Public Health and Welfare Section, vice Colonel Vance B. Murray, relieved.

Japanese B Encephalitis

A conference was held with representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs and the Institute for Infectious Diseases concerning policy relative to the distribution of encephalitis vaccine for civilian use. Vaccine will be available for approximately 20,000 persons and it was decided to use 18,000 doses for children and 2,000 for individuals over 60, all in Okayama prefecture.

Eight medical corps officers, a vital statistician and a member of the Neurotropic Virus Commission will proceed to Okayama to supervise this work. All suspected cases in this prefecture will be hospitalized and diagnoses confirmed by laboratory methods. Japanese health officials have been instructed in their procedures.

Cholera

An unconfirmed report was received of two cases of cholera in Shizuoka prefecture. Both cases were allegedly members of a wedding party. A later report, also unconfirmed, stated that the patients, both male, had died and that the diagnosis had been confirmed by post mortem. Investigation is being made both by the Ministry and by the Military Government Public Health Officer of Shizuoka Ken.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply. - The Bureau of Sanitation of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs has issued a letter to Prefectural Governors dated 16 May 1946 on the Sanitation of Water Supplies. This order marks a definite step forward in the consideration of sanitation and treatment of water supplies in Japan, and with proper enforcement should result in raising the standards of municipal water supplies throughout the country. A summary of the order is attached to this bulletin.

Insect and Rodent Control. - A letter dated 26 April 1946 has been trans-

mitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to Prefectural Governors on enforcement of Rodent Control. This letter outlines measures to be taken for the control of rodents throughout the country, and particularly in the part cities by using both traps and poisons. Active measures are to be taken immediately in all cities where government quarantine stations are located and also Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Niigata, Otaru, Kawasaki, Nagasaki, Shimizu, Yokkaichi, Onomichi, Hozaki, Miike, Tsuruga, Nanao, Fushiki, Aomori, Nemuro, Muroran, Kushiro, Hakodate, Maizuru, Meji, and Shimonoseki. Necessary supplies and equipment will be requisitioned from the Section for Infectious Diseases of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Results of the rodent control program will be reported to the Ministry.

Radio talks have been given on sanitation and insect control by Japanese officials and preparation of future releases for press and radio is continuing. Production of Japanese manufactured larvicides appears to be progressing satisfactorily. Forty-three tons of pyrethrum emulsion concentrate will be delivered for distribution to prefectures on 3 June 1946.

Sanitation in Korea. - The Bureau of Sanitation has reported that sanitary conditions in Ansong were found to be unsatisfactory. Recommendations were made for general cleaning and for the improvement of wells. An industrial hygiene inspection was made of the Yung Dung Po Cotton Mills. Housing conditions and most of the plant was satisfactory. Recommendations were made for improving latrine water conditions.

Nutrition Surveys

The conduct of nutrition surveys was observed in various parts of Tokyo. Nutrition surveys were completed this week throughout Japan which are being calculated and tabulated. Final results are expected in June.

Moving and still pictures were taken of the physical examinations in the

health centers and the collection of data on food consumption in the homes. Pictures were taken of the actual rationing of fish from the storage plant to the market center.

Dr. Kuwabara of the Metropolitan Office was appointed nutrition liaison officer for this section in connection with nutrition surveys.

Quarantine Service

Principal activities for the week consisted of filming the activities of repatriation at the Uraga quarantine station. The object of the film is to depict the work of processing repatriates with special attention to cholera control measures.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The Japanese Civilian Hospital Strength Report shows 3008 hospitals with a capacity of 204,400 beds, 102,517 of which are occupied. For the same period, there were 242,058 out-patients.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

General

Since last week a number of important conferences have been held regarding the problems found in the schools of nursing in Japan. Raising the nursing standards and endeavoring to put nursing on a professional basis necessitates changes in curricula, subject matter, hours, weeks and months to be spent in practical work, theoretical work and affiliation. The subcommittee on licensure met and are now ready to bring before the Council of Nursing Education their proposal for a National Examination for licensure of nurses and midwives. Details have been worked out by the committee for the appointment of board and council members, the number and length of time to serve. Areas that Japan will be divided into and

R E S T R I C T E D

the representatives that will be selected from each area have been prepared. The license will be issued by the Ministry of Health and examinations will be held twice a year. Those now holding license but who have not had the practical hospital refresher courses will be given an opportunity at the end of the period to qualify for an examination. Those who have had approved training and are qualified for examinations will be allowed to take the examination and if satisfactory receive a license. At the end of a specified time all licenses will be either renewed or discontinued and every nurse and midwife will be required to hold a certified license, given by the new board.

All "individual training" is to be discontinued. Hospitals with less than 100 beds will not support training schools for nurses. Each school of nursing with 100 beds will have at least three full time nurse instructors.

The plans have been carefully worked out by representatives of hospitals, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Public Health, nurses, midwives and representative of GHQ on nursing affairs, and were presented to the Council of Nursing Education for approval. The plans will then be placed before the Ministry for presentation to the Diet in the fall session.

The Model Demonstration School for Nursing opened officially at the Japanese Central Red Cross Hospital 1 June 1946. Special services were held with members of Public Health and Welfare Section participating in the program with Japanese officials. The school will carry the regular three year program.

Council of Nursing Education held its regular meeting 31 May 1946. Subcommittees presented their findings and plans which were passed.

The American National T. B. Association (Dr. Kendall Emerson) has given written permission to have T. B. nursing books translated and printed. The first booklet has been translated into Japanese for use by nurses.

R E S T R I C T E D

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The slaughter houses in Hachioji and Fussa were surveyed during the week.

Ante and post mortem inspection is satisfactory but sanitation is deficient.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report - The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Hygiene Section, reported the following new outbreak of disease during the period 26 May - 1 June 1946.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Saitama	Swine Cholera	1

Control measures are immunization and quarantine.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

The Council on Dental Education at their meeting held 30 May voted to:

- a. Establish a National Board of Examiners.
- b. Require three years of pre-dental training thereby raising dental schools to university standards.
- c. Establish coeducational system in dental schools.
- d. Eliminate the requirement of internship.

SECTION VII

LEGAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VIII

SUPPLY

Production

Weekly report of the Welfare Ministry regarding production of supplies required for mosquito and fly control program indicates positive action has been

R E S T R I C T E D

taken to effect production of pyrethrum emulsion. Five manufacturers have been selected for this production. The plan specifies production of 875,000 gallons of pyrethrum emulsion during June 1946. Necessary action has been taken with ESS and G-4 to obtain 1,100,000 gallons of fuel oil and 60,000 gallons of gasoline for the manufacture of the emulsion. Sufficient pyrethrum flowers have also been obtained to accomplish this production. Approximately 43 tons will be produced by 3 June 1946. Distribution will be made to all prefectures as rapidly as possible.

Medical Department officers of the 109th Military Government Group reported that 178 fifty-five gallon drums of ether had been located in Miyagi prefecture. A portion of this quantity will be utilized for the production of typhus vaccine. Distribution will be made to all prefectures for hospital use.

Approximately 375 tons of DDT dust was mixed by Japanese manufacturers during the month of May 1946. A large quantity was utilized in the Tokyo area to combat the current typhus epidemic.

Approximately 36 tons of emulsion for home use has been produced and the order for distribution was issued on 31 May 1946. The ingredients of this emulsion are as follows:

Cresol	25%
Orthodichlorbenzene	40%
Alcohol	15%
Kali soap	20%

Distribution is being effected to all prefectures. This emulsion is packaged in five gallon cans and is suitable as a disinfectant for home use.

Through the positive assistance of a representative of the ESS a sizeable increase of coal has been allocated for manufacture of medicines and vaccines during the month of June 1946. It is expected that this allocation will be of great benefit in increasing production of vaccines and essential medicines.

Approximately 500 tons of chlorosulphonic acid has been allocated per quarter for manufacture of sulfa drugs. This quantity is a considerable increase over

previous allocations and it is therefore expected that production of sulpha drugs will be increased accordingly.

Distribution

A representative of the Supply Division returned from a field trip to Southern Japan in connection with distribution of medical and sanitary supplies. Conferences were held in each prefecture visited which were attended by local Military Government representatives and prefectural officials. It was found that Japanese inventories were inaccurate and that distribution had not been made according to instructions of SCAP. Officials attempted to get out of responsibility for this neglect by blaming their subordinates. These inspections were made in company with a representative of the Military Government unit concerned and they were requested to continue surveillance over this distribution. The policies and action at SCAP level were explained concerning implementation of these policies at the prefectural level.

Each repatriation port has been shipped 1800 rat traps of Japanese manufacture for use in the rodent control programs. The ports of Senzaki and Sasebo are to be furnished two power dusters each for dusting repatriates with DDT. Shipment is being made by the Welfare Ministry.

Additional supplies to complete shipment of the 100 bed hospital for Hulutao, Manchuria left Tokyo on 1 June enroute to Sasebo.

Japanese B encephalitis vaccine and equipment for vaccination procedures were furnished the Welfare Ministry to be used in the Encephalitis Control program at Okayama under the direction of the Neurotropic Virus Commission.

Narcotics

Estimated medicinal narcotic import requirements for Japan for 1947 were submitted to ESS, Import-Export Division, 28 May 1946. Present civilian stocks are believed sufficient for the balance of 1946.

R E S T R I C T E D

In an investigation directed by Narcotic Control officers, Japanese police arrested five defendants engaged in the unlawful manufacture, possession and sale of approximately 1400 ampules of heroin solution. The heroin has been confiscated and the defendants will be tried in Japanese court.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health & Welfare Section

3 Incls:

- #1 - Copy of "Sanitation of Water Supplies".
- #2 - Communicable Disease Report for week of 18 May 1946.
- #3 - Venereal Disease report for the week of 11 May 1946.

SANITATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

Letter dated 16 May 1946 (Ei-hatsu 383) from the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs to Prefectural Governors emphasizes the importance of sanitation of water supplies in the prevention of disease. The following action is directed:

- a. Precautions will be taken to protect the source of the supply from contamination by human or animal excretions.
- b. Adequate chemicals and technical personnel shall be provided for proper operation of filtration plants. Rates of filtration will be carefully controlled in accordance with the design.
- c. Chlorine disinfection shall be enforced. Necessary amount of liquid chlorine will be provided, or if this is unobtainable, bleaching powder shall be substituted. Dosage will be such as to provide a residual chlorine content of 0.1 ppm to 0.4 ppm at taps in the distribution system.
- d. Personnel of water departments shall periodically undergo a medical examination, especially bacteriological examinations of excreta for carriers of disease. New employees will be given a medical examination when hired.
- e. By repair of main pipes, and repair or discontinuance of services, leakage from distribution systems shall be maintained at less than 30 percent.
- f. To improve the sanitation of water supplies, water experts, engineers or others with the necessary knowledge shall be obtained to give short courses to operators and workmen. Also, those who do not already belong should be urged to offer their applications to the Japanese Water Works Association for the advancement of general knowledge in this field.

Enclosed with this letter was a report of experimental research performed at the Tokyo Prefectural Laboratory on the efficiency of disinfections of water with chlorine.

Inclosure Nos. 2 and 3 missing